The Republic thus announces this event : "We learn that Messrs, Drayton and Sayres, imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for non-payment of fines incurred under several sentences of court in 1848 for 'transporting' slaves from the District, were on Wednesday discharged from prison, under a pardon from the President, remitting the imprisonment and leaving the fines outstanding. These are payable, under an old law of Maryland, one-half to the county and the other half to the owners of the slaves 'transported.' The application for their pardon was supported by petitions from more than half of the owners of the slaves. The fines amounted to a large sum, which the parties, from poverty, were unable to pay; and for non-pay-ment thereof they had already been in prison upwards of four years. The power of the Presnt to remit the imprisonment, under the circumstances, was affirmed in an elaborate opinion by the Attorney General."

And the Union, under the worls "For the Union." says:

"Drayton and Sayres, imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for non-payment of fines incurred under several sentences of court in 1848 for 'transporting' slaves from the District, were yesterday discharged from prison, under a pardon from the President, remitting the imprisonment and leaving the fines outstanding. These are payable under the law of Maryland punishing the offence, which gives one-half the fine to the county and the other half to the owners of the slaves 'transported.' The application for their pardon, which was made by Senator Sumner, was supported by petition from several of the owners of the slaves. The fines amounted to a large sum, which the parties were unable to pay, and for non-payment thereof they have been in prison for the last four years."

These announcements rather indicate, as w opine, that no controversy is to arise on the sub-

Mercantile Questions.

- Q. What is double entry? Charging the same thing twice.
- What is single entry? A. Charging a man with goods, but not credit
- ing the cash he pays for them.
 Q. What is a blotter? A. An editor.
- What is a ledger?
- A A counting-house companion, upon which people often spend their entire fortune?
- O. What is a banker? A. The man that has the deal.
- What is the business of a banker? Catching suckers.
- What is an inland draft?
- A. An easterly wind. Q. What is a foreign draft.
- A glass of cognac. What is a promissory note?
- Acceptance of an invitation. What is a negotiable note?
- A. Don't know-never could make one

NEW CHURCH.-The corner-stone of a new church edifice for the First Colored Presbyterian Church was laid with due and imposing ceremonies on the 9th instant. There were present several clergymen and pastors of our city, many of whom cordially participated in the interesting exercises. After a psalm sung by the choir, and the reading of the Scriptures by the pastor, the Rev. John F. Cooke, Mr. A. Given Carothers of-

fered an appropriate prayer.

The assembly was then ably addressed by the Rev. S. Tustin, D. D., Rev. James R. Eckard, Rev. J. C. Smith, and Rev. C. A. Davis, when collection was taken up; and the pastor deposited in the metal case for the stone a copy of the Holy Scriptures, Hymn-book of the church, together with a list of its officers and members, the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyte-rian Church held in this city in May last, a copy of the Congressional Directory, the city newspa pers, Christian Observer, of Philadelphia, and other papers, &c. It was handed over to the Masonic Fraternity present, who completed the laying of the corner-stone after the ceremonies of that ancient order; when Mr. J. T. Costin appropriately addressed the fraternity. After a

apostolic benediction. This church has been started under the aus pices of the Synod of Virginia, to which they are attached, and the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, with which they are identified; and it is to be hoped that, in their appeals for help to aid in their praiseworthy endeavors, they may meet with a favorable response from all the friends of evangelical religion, and especially from the more favored of this community. [Republic.

cology by the choir, the pastor pronounced the

PIERCE AGAINST THE POOR SETTLERS AND REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS. The Senate Journal of the third session, twenty fifth Congress, pages 118-'19, contains the following amendment to a bill providing for the reduction and graduation of the public lands, and that Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, the Locofoco nominees, voted against it, and BY THEIR VOTES DEFEATED its passage.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, when

any of the lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers, on the following terms and conditions, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase, for his residence, eighty or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same for 50 cents per acre."

This proposition for the protection of the poor settler was rejected—yeas 21, nays 23; Pierce and King, present Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, voting in the negative. If Pierce and King had voted for, instead of against this proposition for the benefit of poor setult would have been precisely reversed—and the vote, instead of being against it 23 to 21, would have been for it 23 to 21. Such is the practical Democracy about which we hear so much .- Louisville Courier.

CHARGE OF FORGERY .- J. M. Smith, a laborer at the Capitol, has been arrested by officer Calla-ghan, upon a charge of procuring sundry arti-cles of J. W. Atchison, grocer, under forged notes bearing the signature of Samuel Strong.

Whig candidates for Congress in the State of Iowa have been elected over the present Democratic incumbents .- Intel.

SALE OF PROPERTY .- The commou ous building adjoining the Union printing office, (west side,) the property of Mr. John C. Rives, has been sold for thirteen thousand dollars, and is to be converted into a house of public entertainment. C. W. Flint, purchaser .- Republic.

The steamship Princeton, of the Japan Expedition, is slowly approaching completion, and it will be from four to six weeks before she is ready

A Growing City.

The Chicago Tribune states that, by a census of that city, just completed, the population amounts to a little over 38,000, being an increase of 8,000 since the census of 1850.

The Cincinnati papers say there are one hundred and fifty express wagons now in use in that city. The amount of capital invested in the business is about \$18,000.

Rice, it is said, was not known to the Greeks and Romans. It made its appearance in Europe about the middle of the 14th century.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the followed nstitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinafor the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the consti-tution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entan-gling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other counour form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our sucess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in-

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin-

ciples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufcient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi nation, and protection from fraud by specific du-ties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

6. The constitution vests in Congress the nowe to open and repair harbors, and remove obstrucfrom navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.
7. The federal and State governments are parts

of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State

and of individual welfare. 8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are on their strict enforcement, until time and ex-perience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,

President of the Whig National Omvention.

Vice President.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George
W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of
Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B.
Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of
Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James
Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Ivonsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps,
of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virgiula; A. H.
Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of
South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos.
J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Missisalppi;
J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of
Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H.
Sneld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indians; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of
Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M.
Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of
Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of
Lows, J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath,
of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Balard, of Low. W. F. George.

Secretary of the Whig National Convention.
initial Secretariet.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Baliard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Coliax, of Indiana, John C. Kunkle, of
Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia;
N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY! If "a dollar saved is a dollar made," why not be frugal in the purchase of Daguerrantypes by calling at THOMP-SON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the most fastidious.

Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1852, THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
F street, (Island,) between 41 and 6th streets, east of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed.) in pursuit of employment, are requested to caul and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

37 No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 314 p. m.

J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

jy 17-SATulm

and held by Justice Thompson to answer the charge of forgery.

Iowa Election.—By way of St. Louis we have a telegraphic report confirming the news received here a day or two ago, that both of the Whig candidates for Congress in the State of Io-

opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, Navy Yard Hill. may 25-tr

REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.
Coben's Office Fencils, hard and soft.
Coben's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendler's "Crayous superfine," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Store, 6th street.

CITY EXPRESS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he will commence from this day to run his Express to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver packages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges.

Orders left at Clagett & Dodson's, Washington, and Messrs.
English's and Linthieum's, Georgetown, will receive his strict attention. mar 29—tf JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

FENNEY'S Warranted "Taily-ho Hazors"—good, or money will be returned Shaving Creams, German Cologne French Paste Blacking—a superior article Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's may 24—tr Millinery and Fancy Store

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, P. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Le 66 Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.,

P. ACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore. I attention given to Collecting. He refers to—
Hon. S. U. Downs, Senator from Louisiana.
Hon. G. W. Jones, do. Lowa.
T. C. Connolly, esq., Editor American Telegraph.
feb 21—tf

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Gre

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.
In 1813 he was the instrument of saving out

Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the ood fight of Landy's Lane.
In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero

of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of

the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of South-

ern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord. In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians

in Florida.
In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and

without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier. In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of "The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he opened the splendid military drams of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

On the 8th of September, he fought and the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec
—scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment

in the capital of Mexico.
On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsbor ough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen

speaker of the House.
In 1834 he was elected to the lower House Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at concerned, we will maintain them, and insist which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achieve-ment of note during the war, nor has he ever

TRY THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTROYER

I F YOU WANT TO GET RID OF THE BEDBUGS, ANTS, AND ROACHES—Price 25 cents a bottle. Daily evidence is given us of its edicacy in destroying these pests of house-keepers and lodgers. Call and get a bottle at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, july 21—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

done so in any position, civil or military.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY. GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss English's, will open on the lat of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clark, who will be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in department. ery effort will be used to make the institution a happy

home for all its inmates.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematics, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Music, Aucient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, in George town.

WILLIAM J. CLARK. July 20-if

D. H. Tebbs & Co.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Chyle, four doors east of Centre Market, and next door to Mr. Leve B. Wilson's Grocery Store.

WE would amnounce to our friends that we have opened a large and general stock of Dry Goods, consisting of all kinds of Bleached and Brown Cottons; Prints from 6% cents up; heavy yard-wide Cottons at 6% cents; Lawns at 10 and 12% cents, worth 25; Cottonades from 6% to 12% cents, when at 10 and 12% cents, worth 25; Cottonades from 6% to 12% cents, it is a fine from 6% to 12% cents, when a good assortment of all kinds of cheap dress goods; Flanne's; Irish Linens; Cotton Sheetings, bleached and brown, all widths; Cotton and Linen Table Diaper and Dannask, all prices, by the yard; Brown and Beached Table Cloths, all grades and sizes; Napkins; Towellings; Russia Diapers; Huckabacks; a good stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, in plain and fancy colors; and, in fact, every kind of goods pertaining to a well-regulated establishment, and all at the very lowest cash prices.

FANCY GOODS.

We have in Fancy Goods.—Bonnets, all styles and prices; Ribbons, Flowers, Wreathe, (Bonnet Cap.) Lace Veils and Fall; Crapes and Tarletons, all colors; white and colored illusions; plain and embroidered Swiss Muslins, in white and colors; pisic and plaid Cambrics, Lisle and Cotton Edgings; black Silk Laces, all widths, and very cheap; Nets and Tarletons, low priced, in colors, for covering formiture; Swiss and Lace embroidered Undersleeves; worked Bands, Chemisets, Cuffs, and Collars, in great variety and very cheap; Gents Collars, fine and good, all sizes, \$1.50 per dozen; Combs, Brushes, Porte-monnaise, Pocketbooks, Purses, Suspenders, Cologue, Pomatum, Scissors, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Gloves; Pins, Hooks and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Gloves; Pins, Hooks and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Gloves; Pins, Hooks and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Gloves; Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric and Clear Lawn Handkerchiefs, all prices; Spool Cotton, white and colored, from 8 to 50 cents per dozen.

Persons wanting goods in our line will do well to give us Persons wanting goods in our line will do well to give us call, as we are determined to sell the cheapest goods in this city.

Tebbs & Co., cheap dry goods store, on it.

P. S.—Carpets and distings very cheap.

Don't mistake the place: flag at the door, with D. H.

Tebbs & Co., cheap dry goods store, on it.

P. S.—Carpets and distings very cheap.

Don't mistake the place: Flag at the door! JOE SHILLINGTON receives all the Political

Carleatures as fast as published.

Dickens's Bleak House, No. 6.

Blackwood's Magazine for July.

The Discarded Daughter, or the Children of the Isle, by

Mrs. Southworth.
The Prairie Scout, a Romance of Border Life.
Fair Rosamond, or the Queen's Victim.
Gleazon's Pictorial for this week.
All the New Books as fast as published.
Newspapers, Stationery, and everything in the cheap
blication line for sale at JOE SHILLINGTON'S
Bookstore, Odson Building, cor. 4½ st. and Penn. av. 22—tr

NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS by whom small balances are due us will please call and settle the same, thereby saving themelves trouble and our time, as time is money.

jy 21—tf STEVENS'S Fancy Store, A No. 1. WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER!

V Letter Paper, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 20, and 26 ets. a quire The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 31½ cents Fancy Cut Paper for Picture Frames
A few more of those pretty Grate Aprons, at reduced prices Shaving Soaps, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., at
WINEE'S Chesp Cash Btationery Store, 6th street, near Louisiana av.

43- HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE always on and, direct from the manufacturer. june 19—tr

FINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH
CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving
and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety
of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. Collison's Pancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—tr near Louisiana avenue. NEEDLES!

GENUINE Smith & Bon's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine as-f sortment, at wholesale. E. WHEELER, june 11—3m Opposite Browns' Hotel.

Gen, Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colo-nization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

The views expressed by the General appear to ns to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a

Washington, February 8, 1843. MY DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not,

I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any strau-ger unwittingly to commit himself to my support

Your inquiries open the whole question of do-mestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the

ountry.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater de-tail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any-thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should cer tainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of mas-

ter and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compen-sation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation be tween master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adop-tion of any plan of emancipation has everywhere

among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have at tached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all round, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obli-gation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general meliora tion has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation doubt, he earlie ened in some communities than in others. Each. I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be of life, of which he has been among the sufferfatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, ers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry solsexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding Afri-can was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to pen-etrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A footbold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger. I do but suggest the remedies and consolations

of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions. Such are the views or opinions which you seek.

I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

CORSET STORE.

M.R.S. WRIGHT respectfully informs the ladies of Washington and others that she has commenced the Corset business at her store on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, north side. Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

Qualifications of Gon. Scott.

[Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Bril., of Ohlo, in the Hous of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR-

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce

is opposed to those measures. Proof—His votes and Democratic platform. TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. The Whig party are in favor of an economical administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from du-ties on imports. See resolution of Whig Conven-tion, as follows:

"5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all por-tions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But it is well understood that many of that party

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American at heart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to hold a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State; and that party, who had the power, voted against amending it.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all branches of in dustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC

LANDS. The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national domain among all the States in an equitable pro-portion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen Scott never denied the right of an American citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances. Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress.

refer to the journals. ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, uses the following language:

"I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe less with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance.'

By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following proposition pending in that body:

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same at fifty cents per acre."

Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21, noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

VETO POWER.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the oneman power to thwart the legislation of the people's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and in another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEADT.

General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions dier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the the wayfaring man in distress, always found a sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man was ever turned away from his door or his tent in distress, without relief.

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he does not possess these qualities in a high degree. for I have no personal acquaintance with him; but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late boson companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party-no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party-are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. They he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capa-

prosperity of the country, as I have before proved. NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

city all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance the

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STATES OF TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store, at rates lower than the usual retail prices.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH,

Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, may 10—tr

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has constantly for sale or exchange a number of DWELLING HOUSES, of various size and value; also many CITY LOTS, for building or other purposes, in all parts of the city. Persons desiring to make sales or purchases, will find it to their advantage to call at his office, on D street, near 7th.

A. ROTHWELL, may 20—2awtf

Real Estate Agent.

WM. NOURSE. C. W. PAIRO. Banking House

PAIRO & NOURSE.

EDUCATIONAL

THE UNION ACADEMY, Corner of 14th street and New York . Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

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A. C. RICHARDS, Tuncher of the Primary Department.

A. ZAPPONS, Professor of Modern Languages.

R. GIRSON, Fredeser of Drawing and Faluting.

The first quarter of the next year will commence on the 30th of August, 1852.

\$\frac{2}{2}\to Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, or at R. Farnham's Bookstore.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY. of Third street and Indiana of O. C. WIGHT, Principal.

A. G. CAROTHERS, Assistants.
D. L. SHOREY,
WM. T. EVA, Teacher of the Primary Department.
D. E. GROUX, Teacher of Modern Languages.
R. GIBSON, Teacher of Drawing.

Apr For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the bookstore of Wm. M. Morrison.

[nov 24—dtf]

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-CIAL INSTITUTE. Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector, and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be 'regumed on the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Causi's building.
In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the

Counting room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginis, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their care.
For terms and further information apply to the Rector,
the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, be-tween 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

jy 29—dtf

JAMES W. SHEAHAN Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and presentes
claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

APOFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north
of H.

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow
Dock Root-Curing all diseases arising from an
impure state of the blood.

Druggist and Apothecary,
june 23—
Corner of H and Seventh streets.

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. THE subscriber would call the attention of Printe the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They

Offer
Pica at ... 30 ets. | Minion ... 48 ets. |
Small Pica ... 32 " | Nonpareil ... 58 " |
Long Primer ... 34 " | Agate ... 72 " |
Bourgeois ... 37 " | Pearl ... 1 08 " |
Brevier ... 42 " | Diamond ... 1 60 " |
Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated Scorcis-cur Larres, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

tention. Having lately made numerous additions to their stock

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c.

patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

VERY CHEAP!

L ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
Good FOOLSCAP, 12½ cents a quire!
Ink, from 4 to 37½ cents a bottle.
ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred!
WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store,
may 24—tr
Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

RESTAURANT.

ESSE P. WILSON, of New York, has opened a new, airy, and well-appointed RESTAURANT, near the southeast Capitol gate, at the old Casparis stand, where he will pay every attention and furnish everything good to the inner man, at fair and not exorbitant prices. The best of things entable and drinkable will be found at his house. Call and try them.

Jy 17—1m

A N assortment of the above articles just opened at MRS. OOLLISON'S, Sixth street. ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]

BONNET GIMPS also just received.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

gage entrusted to their care.
MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. the patronage of the public.

tains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most dis-tinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, includ-ing directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selec-tion of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and ex-

edingly interesting.

OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan street, ew York, and 142 Washington street, Boston. feb 26—d6m FOWLERS & WELLS.

wM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

The only place in the city where Shirts are made to rder.

Jan 24—coff HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

T is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to
its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given
of its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the
blood, Rheumatism, Scrofule, Tetter, Liver Complaint,
General Weakness, Ac., Ac. For sale at

WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store,
may 24—tr

Sixth st. near Louisiana avenue. DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL attached embraces a ManCANTILL, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.

W. S. F. GRAHAM, President. NEWARK, DEL., March 30,

DB. J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

42-OFFICE and Residence-F street, north side, one mar 27-tf

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of proparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Becond-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotypid with correctness and despatch.

Books, Pampures, with correctness and despatch.

N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 6 Sansom street. NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

MENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Casedmeres, Vestingr, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the each system to protect customers signist high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she juvices attention to her

order. SIXTII street, near Louisiana avenue, may 7—tr [Sat. News.]

NEW RESTAURANT.

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c.

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE; N. Y. On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

See No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to bag-

one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit B. A. CLARK & CO. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con-

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers!



LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD BANK OF THE UNION, BANK OF THE UNION, BOWDS Marble Building.